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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

JUNE—JULY, 1900.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

Slave Trade Papers.*

This collection of documents, which is sent to us by the courtesy of the Brussels Foreign Office, is published in accordance with Articles LXXXI.—LXXXV. of the Brussels Act, which provide for the exchange of information between the Powers regarding the slave-trade, slaves arrested and liberated, and the traffic in arms and ammunition, and spirituous liquors. By Article LXXXIII. the International Maritime Bureau at Zanzibar is bound to send in a yearly report on its operations, and the report for last year is included in this volume.

The matter is grouped under six headings, viz. : slavery, freed slaves, slave trade by sea and by land, arms and ammunition, and spirituous liquors, with the last two of which we are not concerned. With regard to the first four of these subjects, it is unfortunate that so much of the information collected from the different countries and their dependencies is somewhat old, but possibly this is inevitable in a volume of this kind.

Great Britain supplies a considerable amount of information, relating almost entirely to East Africa, and large portions of the dispatches of our officials in Zanzibar and Pemba are quoted, with which our readers are already familiar. From Germany we have some interesting details regarding the slave-trade and slavery in her East African colony. Of the possessions of France, we have here only an extract from General Galliéni's report on Madagascar, published in May, 1899. The only other Power referred to, as regards slavery, is Turkey, from which we have a list of 103 slaves liberated at Hodeidah between March, 1898, and March, 1899.

From the report of the International Bureau, as well as from those of the British and German officials, we learn that the slave trade has been unusually active during the past year. The Arab traders were quick to take advantage of the necessitous condition of the people of East Africa, who were driven to the coast by famine and plague, and the south-west monsoon, which blows most strongly during the months of May and June, enabled them to ship slaves to Muscat and

* Documents relatifs à la Répression de la Traite des Esclaves, 1899, Brussels, 1900.

the Persian Gulf. Here is the centre of the trade, and one writer says, in his report, that no efforts to stop the export of slaves from Africa will ever be permanently successful while Muscat remains as a lucrative mart for "black ivory." This would seem to be the general destination for the kidnapped natives, who are but seldom rescued, because the wily Arab, to avoid detection, no longer ships them in gangs, but singly. The starting place for slaves is believed to be principally the Portuguese coast, south of Mozambique, the Italian Benadir coast, and some parts of the Coast of German East Africa which are, we learn, infested by slave traders. The number of slave traders who are caught and punished appears to be but small compared with the admitted extent of the traffic, and it is deplorable that more cannot be done to check it on the Arabian coast and in the Persian Gulf.

It is true that the report of the Bureau mentions that slaves were very scarce at Muscat last year, but the evidence of the British Naval Officers and of the German East Africa officials does not appear to bear this out.

We are glad to notice that the International Maritime Bureau is sending an exhibit to the Paris Exhibition, in the form of a series of photographs of freed slaves, and native slave traders who have been caught and punished. Models of the dhows engaged in the trade, made by natives in the neighbourhood of Dar-es-Salaam, will also be submitted, and the whole ought to prove an interesting and useful reminder of the work which is being done under the Brussels Act to check this mighty and still rampant evil.

The text of various despatches connected with the slave trade follows.

DESPATCHES AND REPORTS.

(TRANSLATION.)

"GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

"Baron von Rechenberg, German Consul, to the Imperial Chancellor.

"ZANZIBAR, May 31st, 1899.

"Owing to the south-west monsoon, the Slave Trade in Zanzibar has increased to an unexpected extent. The slaves are brought over from the mainland in fishing boats (Galana) and conveyed secretly to the east coast of Zanzibar or to Pemba, in order to be transported from thence to the Persian Gulf or to Muscat. They are only very rarely kept at Zanzibar or Pemba, because the Edict of Seyyid Hamud makes the risk to the owners very great, and the slaves, who have been stolen or purchased, would quickly find their way to the town to demand and to obtain from the Imperial Consulate their freedom and restoration to their homes. The famine raging in East Africa, which has especially affected the districts of Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Pangani and Tanga, is the chief cause of this recrudescence of the Slave Trade. The natives, threatened with death from hunger often sell their wives and children and even themselves into slavery, only to get something to eat. Under these circumstances, they allow themselves to be embarked to Zanzibar or Pemba, which in ordinary times they greatly dread. The Zanzibar Government has thus far taken,

up a perfectly correct attitude. Orders have been given to Askaris, who have been posted at certain points on the west coasts of Zanzibar and Pemba, to capture the Galanas which come from the mainland, and to bring their passengers before the authorities for inquiry; by these measures the Imperial Consulate has been able to liberate a greater number of slaves brought from German East Africa, and return them to their own homes. All these efforts have not, it is true, succeeded in suppressing the trade altogether, for the famine favoured its being carried on, as is shown by the recent discovery of slaves on board dhows bound for the Persian Gulf. A short time ago, a French dhow was captured, and slaves were found on board. The captain and crew were imprisoned by order of the French Consulate. Another dhow for the Persian Gulf, sailing under the Zanzibar flag, was recently wrecked near Wasin, off the south coast of British East Africa. This dhow left Zanzibar empty, and touched at the east coast of Pemba. At the moment when it went to pieces it had fifty slaves on board, of whom only thirteen could be rescued. The case was submitted to the British authorities for inquiry, but the proceedings were made difficult by the fact that the captain and most of the crew were lost in the wreck. The situation can be improved only by the abatement of the famine; the last rains have been very heavy, and if the locusts do not do too much damage, a good harvest may be looked for in German East Africa."

"(Signed) BARON VON RECHENBERG."

Baron von Rechenberg, German Imperial Consul, to the Imperial Chancellor.

"ZANZIBAR, 18th November, 1899.

"As a consequence of the abatement of the famine in German East Africa, the Slave Trade, the increase of which I had the honour to report to you in my letter of May 31st, has again diminished. The facts which are now coming to the knowledge of the Imperial Consulate relate to raids which took place some months ago. The end of the south-west monsoon has had some effect, for while it lasted it allowed slaves brought secretly from the coast in fishing boats (Galanas) to be shipped on to dhows bound for the Persian Gulf. At Zanzibar raided slaves seldom find a permanent home; it has even happened that slave-raiders have left them here because they found no buyers. As your Highness will notice in the annexed table, which shows the number of slaves liberated by the Imperial Consulate, the trade reached its highest point during the months of May and June, when the famine was at its worst and when the south-west monsoon, very violent at that season, favoured the passage of dhows towards the Persian Gulf. Among the 95 persons stolen were found only three men, which shows that during the famine those who first fall into the hands of the traders are those who cannot properly take care of themselves. Two slave-raiders who came from German East Africa were condemned by the Imperial Consulate to moderately long terms of imprisonment, and seven others were handed over to the authorities of German East Africa.

"(Signed) BARON VON RECHENBERG."

[The appended table of slaves liberated by the Imperial Consulate at Zanzibar during 1899 shows a total of 95 men, women and children, freed up to the end of the year; of these 81 were children, 11 were women, and only 3 men. By far the greatest number of liberations took place in the month of May, when 2 men and 39 children received their freedom.]

The Imperial Governor of German East Africa to the Foreign Office
"(Colonial Section)."

"DAR-ES-SALAAM, 23rd November, 1899.

"Cases of kidnapping and trading in slaves still occur here and there in the colony, but the slaves who were exported (mostly children) had been captured singly and brought to the coast secretly by night. The great extent of coast line, as also the proximity of Zanzibar and Pemba, where the Arab population still continues to be very considerable, favours the secret export of slaves to such a degree that the incessant attention of the Government is needful properly to repress an evil so inveterate. In German East Africa, as elsewhere, kidnapping and slave-trading will never come to an end so long as there continue to be countries outside Africa, like Muscat for example, which, in the absence of strict European control, serve as markets for the 'black ivory,' ever offering to traders in this commodity new temptations and prospects of profit. I may refer in this connection to the reports sent this year by our Consul at Zanzibar, in which this official likewise lays stress on the fact that all the efforts of the German authorities will remain fruitless so long as Muscat constitutes a commercial centre and a mart for slaves captured in East Africa. Now if, as in the past year, this state of things is complicated, especially in the coast districts, by such evils as the locust plague, small-pox and famine, the cases are multiplied in which agents in the pay of Arab slave merchants, or daring bandits acting on their own account, succeed in seizing young boys and girls left unprotected and hungry, and sending them secretly by night, hidden in fishing boats, to Zanzibar or Pemba, from whence they are almost always shipped to Muscat or some port of the Persian Gulf.

"As I have already remarked in my annual report, this sudden revival of the slave trade has been noticed at Bagamoyo chiefly during the months of April, May and June last, that is to say, at the period when the south-west monsoon was most favourable for voyages northwards—the only ones which pay. On receipt of the report addressed to me for this purpose by the Commissary of the Bagamoyo district, under date May 13th last, I at once sent to the region lying between Bueni and Bagamoyo, which is specially infested by the slave traders, a detachment of Protectorate troops consisting of an officer and thirty Askaris with some native porters; at the same time I sent off a vessel belonging to the Customs with orders to cruise between Konduchi and Bagamoyo. The expedition met with unexpected success. On June 12th the Commissary of the district was able to report the arrest of about 70 persons on the charge of kidnapping and exporting slaves. Of this number, 50 were condemned to be kept in chains, and one to death. Many of the others who were accused on very serious charges, died in prison before they were sentenced, from the consequences of dysentery and small-pox; some had to be acquitted in default of sufficient evidence.

"The inquiry was rendered extremely difficult by the fact that at the moment when it began, whole villages in the districts concerned were, so to say, desolated by the epidemic or the famine. These localities were the very ones from which the accused and their victims came. The latter were for the most part children whose parents had succumbed to one or other of the two scourges, or who had been sent by their friends to seek for means of subsistence and had gone too far from home. The raiders too were often themselves driven to crime by hunger. Thus parents have been known to sell their own children in order to procure the means of prolonging life.

(Signed) LIEBERT."

BRITISH REPORTS ON CRUISING AND SLAVE CAPTURES.

These include the letters from Mr. Cave, Consul at Zanzibar, about the capture of slave dhows there, which were published in "Africa, No. 3, 1900."

Another letter from Mr. Cave, dated June 19th 1899, informs Lord Salisbury of the heavy punishment inflicted by the Sultan upon an influential Arab and personal friend of his own who had been found guilty of slave dealing.

A report from Captain Henderson of H.M.S. "Fox," dated Zanzibar, April 18th, 1899, states :—

"It is almost difficult to say where the outlet exists, but I came to the conclusion that the Benadir or Italian coast, combined with the Portuguese coast between Mozambique and the Zambesi, still offer outlets from the interior for the export of slaves.

"Africa is a large country, whose customs and traditions hang closely. I have been given to understand that slaves were very cheap on the Arabian coast during the past season (September). This shows quantity. H.M.S. 'Tartar' and 'Sparrow' have both been cruising to the northward under orders to board dhows sailing north. No result has followed.

At Zanzibar, what with the freeing of slaves, the general loss of Arab influence and power, and the supervision exercised by the local troops and police, combined with the regulations at Pemba, it is practically reduced to isolated cases of kidnapping, which is prevalent everywhere in a minor degree that is difficult to check."

On the same subject, Rear-Admiral Harris, Commander-in-Chief, writes from H.M.S. "Doris" on June 27th, 1899 :—

"The importation of slaves into Zanzibar and Pemba has now almost ceased. There is a certain amount of export of slaves from Zanzibar and Pemba to Muscat, as they realize a good price at the latter place. Her Majesty's ships and their boats have been continuously away cruising and have boarded a large number of dhows without effecting any captures ; this is due to a complete change in the system, as slaves are seldom now run in cargoes, but are kidnapped and generally smuggled singly, the detection of such being more the work of native police than of H.M.'s navy. There still appears to be a considerable trade from the Mozambique coast to the Persian Gulf."

The Commander of H.M.S. "Pigeon," writing from Muscat, April 11th, 1899, reports that six fugitive slaves at Lingah claimed protection on board on the ground that they had been brought from Zanzibar and sold on the Arabian coast to Persian merchants. These were liberated in accordance with Article XXVIII. of the Brussels Act.

The dispatches published in the volume under review which relate to the trade on the Red Sea littoral were forwarded to the Society direct from the Foreign Office nearly a year ago, and appeared in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for June-July, 1899.

MADAGASCAR.

The report from Madagascar tells us nothing of the present state of the Island, as it is dated May, 1899, and relates to the emancipation of the slaves in September, 1896, and its results. An extract from this very report of General Galliéni was quoted in our pages a year ago in a short account taken from a letter of M. Laroche, the former Resident, and the chief promoter of the measure, to a Paris newspaper.

General Galliéni speaks of the extreme importance of the Decree of 1896, and the difficulties which it seemed to threaten, for the personal property of the Malagasy and especially of the Hovas consisted largely of slaves, and their agricultural system was based upon the institution. The slaves numbered at least half a million and represented a capital of 75 millions of francs, and the majority of the able-bodied among these were occupied with agriculture and cattle-rearing.

The fears which were entertained regarding the disorder and crime to which so far reaching a measure might lead were not realized.

"The emancipation of the slaves *en masse*," writes General Galliéni, "so much dreaded by certain persons, has turned out to be an excellent political measure, and it is among the slaves that the French cause now finds its warmest partisans."

Instructions were given, to avoid the land being left uncultivated, that the freed slaves should be enrolled in groups according to their ancient organization, and that they should be encouraged to remain with their old masters as free labourers.

As freemen they became entitled to a share in the common lands which every village in Imerina possessed, and so, "by a peaceful evolution the slave-cultivators took their place without any disturbance in the ranks of the wage-earners, of farmers or of day-labourers owning small holdings." The old and infirm were not cast off by their former masters who had always made it a point of honour to support their slaves who were incapable of work, and continued the practice after their emancipation.

This is a highly satisfactory account of the results of carrying out a bold policy of emancipation, but we should have been glad of some more recent information regarding the present condition and treatment of the natives, about which we have seen reports which are far from favourable.

We notice by the way that in General Galliéni's report, the name of M. Laroche, who was the original author of the emancipation measure in Madagascar, is not mentioned. His own words as to the non-abrogation of "the old law *Sic vos non vobis*" seem to be verified.

[TRANSLATION.]

REPORT ON THE LABOURS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BUREAU OF ZANZIBAR DURING THE YEAR 1899.

"In accordance with Article III. of its bye-laws, the International Maritime Bureau has held its ordinary sittings during 1899 under the presidency of M. Pestalozza, Italian Consul-General, chosen for that period, and in his absence by M. Paul Taillet, French Consul, the Vice-President.

"MM. R. Laronce and J. Mannoni have filled the office of Secretary, the latter holding the office *ad interim*. No modification has been made in the representation of the five Powers which have named their delegates to this Bureau. The examination of documents and information adapted to facilitate the repression of the slave trade in the maritime zone, as well as the different communications specified in Article XII. of the Brussels Act, have furnished, as in previous years, the principal object of its labours.

"GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

"The attention of the representatives of the Powers has been particularly directed to the examination of a fact which, at first sight, appears to be abnormal and calls for some explanations. From a mass of declarations and proofs it is seen that the year 1899 has been marked by a real recrudescence of attempts having in view the traffic in slaves. It is of importance to discover the causes of a state of things which, it seems, is counter to the dispositions taken by the powers, and the direct action of the Bureau which they established. As far as it can be accounted for, circumstances only have contributed to favour an unlawful traffic, the practice of which is universally reprobated.

"In consequence of the great drought which prevailed during the years 1897 and 1898, areas of cultivation have been abandoned or destroyed in the high regions in proximity to the German and English possessions in East Africa. The manioc, sweet potato and the different fruits which form the basis of the food of the natives suddenly failed, causing a severe famine throughout the country, and obliging the blacks to come near the coast; the lack of water during this general exodus was fatal to many, in spite of the efforts of the authorities to aid these unfortunate people. They were soon reduced to the utmost extremity, and it has happened that negroes have offered themselves of their own accord to be sold as slaves. Much more, some among them have made money by the sale of their wives and children. The Arabs, ever tempted by the seductions of gain, have taken care not to let so easy a prey escape them, thinking to find thereby an opportunity of supplying the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, where there is a complete lack of slaves at this moment. These blacks were brought from the mainland chiefly from the German Coast, during the months of April, May and June, by twos and threes at a time on small fishing boats called "Galana"; they were landed by night at any point of the island, then grouped and turned on to the shambas to wait for the favourable moment for setting out for the Arabian coast.

"The authorities have shown the greatest activity in order to counteract these manœuvres ; energetic orders have been given, and a very strict watch has been kept. Thanks to the combined efforts directed to this one end, it is but right to say that in the majority of cases, the most secret attempts have been successfully baffled and the delinquents have been caught. The competent tribunals have treated these cases with considerable severity, as is shown by the large number of sentences involving condemnation, of which we shall give an abstract in the course of this statement.

"It has been remarked that in spite of the altogether exceptional conditions mentioned above, the importation of slaves into Turkey and Oman, far from increasing, has much rather diminished ; a report of the French Consul at Muscat states the fact, and this official even adds that the lack of slaves has been so complete this year at Sur and at Muscat, that owners have not been able to get them at any price for their own domestic purposes.

"This result is what we should have expected from the measures taken to repress the evil. In short, then, if the number of persons who may become victims of the trade has, on the one hand, increased, they cannot, on the other hand, have been exported from Zanzibar, having been, with few exceptions, set at liberty in consequence of the investigations which have been made and the offences brought to justice. . . .

"DIFFFERENT INCIDENTS, SENTENCES, &c.

"At the sitting on April 18th the French delegate informed his colleagues of an incident which had happened in Zanzibar harbour of an ambiguous character. A negro, aged 13, plunged into the sea from a dhow anchored in the roadstead at the moment when a launch belonging to the local government was passing close by. The Askaris in this boat picked up the young negro and questioned him. He replied that he had been detained on board the dhow which he pointed out, which flew the French flag. In consequence of these declarations an inquiry was opened, and the truth was not long in coming to light ; the negro in question, a friend of the cabin-boy, had gone on board of his own accord to see him there. After passing the day together, the visitor requested to be put on shore ; his companion objected to letting him go ; a quarrel ensued, after which, seeing a boat approach, he jumped into the water. The captain and most of the members of the crew were not on board and could not in any way be suspected. A more important case occurred later, involving the seizure and sale by judicial order of another dhow carrying the French flag, the 'Fath-el-Kheir,' on board of which twenty slaves were discovered. The captain and the supercargo were found guilty of the crime of slave trading and condemned by the Court of Appeal of St. Denis (Island of Réunion) to three and a half years' imprisonment. A copy of this sentence is deposited in the archives.

"The English delegate reported that a dhow flying the Sultan's flag and loaded with slaves had been wrecked on the coast of Wasin ; of the fifty slaves aboard only thirteen were saved. One of the Arabs who accompanied this human cargo was drowned, while another escaped ; six sailors were arrested and condemned to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. Other sentences varying between two and three years were passed in this same case against accomplices.

"Amongst sentences connected with the Slave Trade, copies of which are in the archives, we note one passed by the tribunal of Tabora (German East Africa) in

the following case. A man who had engaged two negroes as porters and was without sufficient means to pay their wages, found no better expedient than to sell one of them to make sure of the services of the other. For this he was condemned to four years in chains, while an accomplice received three years.

"The tribunals of Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo have passed no less than eleven sentences, involving twenty-nine condemnations to hard labour for acts of Slave Trade between the Coast and Zanzibar.

"Zanzibar, 20th January, 1900."

Zanzibar Coast Slave Trade.

The absence of a British man-o'-war from these waters at the present time when the south-west monsoon has set in has resulted in what most have foreseen, a resumption of slave running by dhows leaving Zanzibar for the north.

Though the monsoon is not yet many days old three cases of shipment or attempted shipment have been frustrated by the vigilance of the shore police. The principal of these was a find of three small children on board a French dhow. The dhow was at once seized by the French Consul who ordered the shippers of goods to remove their shipments from on board. The Captain of the dhow unfortunately has up to now eluded capture, but one man concerned in the kidnapping was caught. The credit of this whole capture is due to Captain Agnew's water police.

Another case was that of two men who were caught shipping two boys in a canoe near Malindi. The third case is of particular interest in that the little boy seized was the property of Hamis Cheriko, our local contractor, and the boy, who was sleeping outside the house on a *baraza* was caught up and carried away to the beach at five o'clock in the morning. It is to be hoped these sharks will be able to be given the fullest punishment these offences against humanity deserve.—*Zanzibar Gazette*, May 2nd.

(See also under *Parliamentary*, p. 99.)

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15th.

EAST AFRICA.

On the vote to complete the sum of £475,384 for Her Majesty's Embassies and missions abroad and the Consular establishments abroad

Sir C. DILKE said there were several notices on the paper as to reductions on this vote, but as the Under-Secretary did not rise to reply on the point raised he wished to call attention to one or two matters. He asked first as to the arrangement with Abyssinia. As to this the country was left a great deal in the dark. It was a matter which affected the Sudan and Uganda. As to slavery on

the East Coast he proposed to move a reduction of the salary of Sir Arthur Hardinge. He had no thought of making a personal attack on Sir Arthur Hardinge, but they thought him not the best man for this particular station at Zanzibar. He did not think it was denied that Sir Arthur Hardinge held peculiar views as to slavery. He had fully expressed those views. The so-called promise under which we were supposed to be bound to be more tender to slavery in Zanzibar than elsewhere was in the speech, not of Sir Arthur Hardinge, but of Sir Lloyd Matthews, who was deeply imbued with Zanzibar feeling. But even in that speech the word "slavery" was not used. The statement made was that the faith of Islam and the ancient customs of the country would be allowed to continue. Lord Kimberley, who gave the instructions on which the speech was made, denied that there was right to commit this country; and for a long time this so-called promise was not alleged as a defence. These promises to maintain old customs had often been made, but had never been held to mean that the laws of England with regard to slavery would not apply. The abolition of the legal recognition of slavery which took place in India in 1843 was in advance of anything which had been done in East Africa. Sir Arthur Hardinge seemed to look forward to the gradual alteration of slavery into a system of apprenticeship, which was slavery in another form. There was great danger from these insidious forms of slavery, which were creeping into various parts of the Empire. He moved a reduction in the vote by £100 in respect of the salary of Sir Arthur Hardinge.

*Mr. J. A. PEASE (Northumberland, Tyneside): In seconding the motion of the right hon. baronet the member for the Forest of Dean, I desire to endorse all the words which have fallen from his lips in paying a tribute of admiration to the ability of Sir A. Hardinge; but I also entirely endorse what he said in regard to the pro-slavery policy which has been pursued under Sir Arthur Hardinge and this Government throughout the area over which he has very large powers. I know that Her Majesty's Government feels somewhat inclined to resent these constant debates in reference to slavery, but I would point out that we have, as a result of these debates, on more than one occasion, got some steps in advance. The pressure we have been able to bring in this House has produced a better state of things in Zanzibar and the islands which otherwise would never have been obtained. One good that has been effected is that those who have charge of the slaves now know that they must treat them in a very different way from what they did a few years ago, and therefore our debates have done something for the cause of humanity. But it seems to me there has been something lacking in the policy pursued by the Government in the desire to see the immediate emancipation of the slaves. Two years ago Sir Lloyd Matthews in a despatch alluded to the "hasty and ill-timed interference of friends at home." These words are somewhat remarkable when we remember that Sir John Kirk, sixteen years ago, in 1884, said that "the time was ripe for the entire emancipation of the population of the Zanzibar Protectorate." Sir Arthur Hardinge, two years ago, said, "It is idle to treat the African negro as if he were a full-grown free man." I am not one of those who think that the raw Kaffir or negro should be given the same amount of freedom as a white man. Naturally, they should be put under some kind of restriction, but they ought to have freedom as free men, and ought not to be considered the goods and chattels of another human being. As an illustration of the character of the spirit displayed from time to time by our officials in Zanzibar, I might allude to a case in which their policy of endeavouring to conciliate the Arab

* The revised report of his speech has been kindly supplied by Mr. Tease—Ed., *Reporter*.

owners of slaves was shown. Soon after the present Government came into power an Arab was found guilty of most inhuman conduct towards a particular slave. In the *Zanzibar Gazette* it is recorded that this man, Abdulla Bin Ali, punished his slave by welding the irons on his flesh, and feeding him with one cocoanut morning and evening. Well, I am very glad that the Government prosecuted that individual, that he was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Cracknall to seven years' imprisonment. But the moment Judge Cracknall's back was turned that cruel brute was released and practically whitewashed by the Government. I do not think that the policy pursued by Sir Arthur Hardinge and his subordinates is to be wondered at when we find Her Majesty's Government acquiescing in all these sorts of acts in regard to slavery. For instance, the Sultan, who was put on the throne by the British Government, and who was not the natural successor of the previous Sultan, was allowed to inherit 30,000 slaves, and the excuse put forward was that the decree which prevented the inheriting of slaves except by the sons of previous owners did not affect the Sultan himself. The pledges given by Her Majesty's Government have been very specific. On coming into power they said that slavery would be removed at the earliest possible moment, and as the right. hon. Baronet the Member for Forest of Dean had quoted, the Government pledged themselves to extend to the mainland the process already carried out in the islands. Sir Rennell Rodd stated that it was impossible to administer the mainland differently from the islands. Lord Curzon, when Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs two years ago, as an excuse for delay, said that "the conditions were not favourable on the mainland to carry out the pledge of the abolition of slavery. We must wait for the result of the experiment in the islands." Now, from recent despatches we find that the result of the experiment has been successful in the islands, and to a large extent satisfactory. Let me read one paragraph from a despatch by Sir Arthur Hardinge dated 6th January this year—"The progress of the emancipation decree is at once gradual and steady, and is now attended with comparatively little trouble to the owners of plantations, who, with few exceptions, are adapting themselves to the new system, and paying their workmen, whether free men or nominal slaves, in pice." I call upon the Government to carry out the pledge which Lord Curzon in this House, when Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave in the name of the Government two years ago. The present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the commencement of last session said that the "strip of the mainland was only taken over in 1895, and since then there had been a rebellion and a mutiny to deal with." Three events had been reported: first, a mutiny of black troops; second, an attack on the Indian contingent; third, the slaughter by a tribe of a British officer and nine men, and he gave these as an excuse for not carrying out their pledges. But he added that "the Government did not depart from Mr. Balfour's pledge that at the earliest opportunity they hoped to extend to the mainland the process already carried out in the islands. It was Lord Salisbury's opinion that until the Government became more settled on the mainland it was impossible to take further steps." The Government finds an excuse for its inaction in the dispatch of Lord Kimberley, and as has been explained by the Rt. Hon. Member for the Forest of Dean, it has only occurred to them as an after-thought for throwing over the pledges of the First Lord of the Treasury and of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to the abolition of slavery on the mainland. When we analyse it what does that excuse amount to? We find that Lord Kimberley did not allude to anything except law and religion. Now, the Mohammedan law does not give any approval to slavery. It is

well known that if an individual who belongs to the Mohammedan faith frees his slaves he will, according to the Koran, have a better time of it in a future life. Slavery now is permitted because it is said to be in accordance with ancient customs. Instead of correcting Sir Lloyd Matthews and the impression he left on the minds of a few Arabs, the Government are riding off on this excuse to prevent them carrying out their pledges. It seems to me that the Government have had many opportunities of carrying out their pledges, and if they had desired to do so they could have abolished slavery throughout the whole of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. When the Sultan was appointed, and the mainland was quiet, they might have adopted some measure to release the 200,000 slaves in the mainland strip of the Sultan's dominions. That area is under the direct control of the Foreign Office, and they can do whatever they like on it. This strong Government seems to me to ride off on an excuse instead of giving instructions that any wrong impressions in regard to law and custom should be removed; and they keep to views which are contrary to the opinions of all Englishmen. I appeal to the House to support the resolution, not that we really want to reduce Sir Arthur Hardinge's salary, but because we want to abolish slavery in the protectorates, and as a protest that the Government in not carrying out the pledges they have given, have committed what is little short of a breach of faith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. BAYLEY (Derbyshire, Chesterfield) said that in spite of sympathetic expressions from the Foreign Office, no real advance appeared to have been made towards giving freedom to the slaves under our own protection in Pemba and Zanzibar. Sir Arthur Hardinge had received orders, and had forwarded replies in which he did not say he would carry out those orders to the letter, but argued against them. Argument was legitimate in the preliminary stages of a matter, but after definite orders had been given, a business man, at any rate, would know how to deal with a servant who would not carry them out. We were the only European Power in Africa whose servants, paid out of public money, acknowledged the legal *status* of slavery. What were the Government going to do? Were they going to give up the fight with Sir Arthur Hardinge and acknowledge that civil servants in Africa were as lawless as some of the Church clergymen who were civil servants in this country? That would be a very serious position for the Government to take up. The policy of Sir Arthur Hardinge was not that which the Government had laid down. The Government ought to say which of those two policies was the policy to be pursued in the future. There were some very ugly rumours in these two islands which he thought required investigation—namely, that British subjects were—contrary to law—interested directly or indirectly in the slave traffic, and that that was one of the reasons why Sir Arthur Hardinge did not carry out the instructions of the Government. We had made things no better since we took over these islands. Had we even the same number of men-of-war protecting those waters from the slave trade as we had before? Were we spending the same amount of money? Only the other day a ship was detected there going from our own territory with slaves upon it. They could not possibly, in the interests of those countries, run free labour and slave labour side by side. They must make up their mind which it was to be.

Mr. DUCKWORTH (Lancashire, Middleton) thought the slow progress of emancipation in East Africa must appear very unsatisfactory even to the right hon. gentleman himself, in view of the repeated declarations of the Government on the subject. He referred to the various and inconsistent excuses brought

forward from time to time why nothing was done on the mainland, and said the emptiest and most unreasonable of all was the plea that the Government could not break their pledge to the Sultan. A paper which had been issued to every member of the House showed that there was still need for great vigilance on the part of those who were sent to coast about in East African waters; and it was interesting to find that our handy men could not only fight in South Africa, but could do much to prevent people being kidnapped and sold into slavery. But the paper to which he had referred revealed many striking instances in which officials were biased in favour of the Arabs and against the freedom of the people according to law. He was glad that Lord Salisbury had put an end to the nonsense upon this matter, and he only wished the Government would show the same decision, firmness and determination all through these transactions as the noble marquis had done. The fact was that the officials hobnobbed with the Arabs, and he was surprised that the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs was ready to screen them and to apologise for them. The Consul-General concluded his last report by representing that the Arabs were reassured by the compensation, appreciated the justice of the arrangements, and were well disposed towards us. As an instance of this, the Consul-General spoke of the decoration of an Arab town in honour of Christmas Day, and represented the island of Pemba as showing steady progress since his last visit. What a burlesque was this celebration of Christmas Day by Mahomedans! This was a serious matter, and he felt sure the House would not much longer allow the right hon. gentlemen to excuse officials who did not carry out the law, and a strong feeling was growing in the constituencies on the subject, of which a great deal more would have been heard but for the absorbing interest of the war.

Mr. BRODRICK (Surrey, Guildford) said he would deal with the subject which the right hon. baronet the member for the Forest of Dean had introduced by his motion, merely remarking that other matters touched upon in the speeches made should have every attention. It was not in his power to make any statement upon the Abyssinia frontier question. Negotiations had for a considerable period been carried on in an amicable fashion with the Emperor Menelek, but the progress of these negotiations depended upon the completion of a survey of territory, and the surveying party had been delayed in their work. Until this was completed he could make no statement as to the line of demarcation. The debate had diverged to a subject which always excited much attention—the question of slavery on the African East Coast. He had some difficulty in answering the speeches made, not because they contained fresh matter, but because, though he had only held his present office for two years, he had had to trouble the House with six or seven set speeches on every occasion in reply to identically the same speakers, who had always employed identically the same arguments (hear, hear), and he almost knew the speeches by heart. There was no difference in principle between her Majesty's Government and these hon. members who had addressed the Committee; the desire for the abolition of slavery animated every quarter of the House, the only question was whether in the application of the principle the transition from slavery to freedom should be abrupt or gradual, and hon. members had urged an abrupt transition. The Government had been led to adopt the contrary view, and, in view of decisions of the House on previous occasions, it lay with those who opposed the policy of the present and the late Government to show that some evils were occurring that circumstances had arisen whereby the expectations formed had not been realized. But there was not a suggestion supporting the idea that anything had occurred in connection with the policy towards slavery on the East

Coast of Africa to justify the House in coming to the conclusion that that policy had failed. The hon. member for Chesterfield had contented himself with general charges against Sir A. Hardinge of a libellous character, which he had not supported by a tittle of evidence. He said that he believed there were some British subjects who were interested in the slave trade.

Mr. BAYLEY : I said there were rumours, though I did not believe them.

Mr. BRODRICK said the hon. member omitted that important qualification. These were rumours only, and yet he alleged that Sir A. Hardinge had laid himself out to protect the slave trade from corrupt motives to assist some British subjects whom he did not specify.

Mr. BAYLEY : I said there were rumours, and that they were pretty general.

Mr. BRODRICK appealed to the House. Was the hon. member justified in making such charges upon rumours? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAYLEY : I did not say they were corrupt motives.

Mr. BRODRICK said the hon. member again and again said that Sir A. Hardinge had set himself to frustrate the intentions of the Government, and now he said there were rumours that certain British subjects were interested in the slave trade. (Hear, hear.) The whole suggestion was an absolute fabrication, and the speech of the hon. member did little credit to his view of the position as a member of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member who had just sat down said there had been very little progress in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and nothing done on the mainland, but both statements were absolutely the reverse of the facts. It was perfectly true that in Zanzibar and Pemba many slaves did not take advantage of the power to become free given to them which was perfectly well-known to every slave in the islands, and, strange as that might seem, everybody who had any acquaintance with the state of things knew that the condition of slavery was a sort of old feudal system, that the slaves were well treated and not desirous of changing their condition. They could do so if they were ill-treated, but the number who applied for manumission was not so large as was originally hoped and expected. Some 5,000 had applied, and others had received their freedom by agreement, but last year there had been a serious outbreak of small-pox, and this had caused an almost total cessation of appeals to the Court. He did not think anybody could deny that the change gradually being carried out had led to an increase in the prosperity of the islands. When they came to the mainland strip, it was perfectly true that the full measure of emancipation which had been given in Zanzibar and Pemba, and which his right hon. friend foreshadowed in a speech made four or five years ago in which he said that the same system would be carried out as soon as possible on the mainland, had not yet been given. He had pointed out on previous occasions the difficulties in the way of making a further move in that direction as rapidly on the mainland as had been done on the islands. But there was no question whatever that the situation of the two places was wholly distinct. The power and influence of the Sultan over his subjects in Zanzibar and Pemba had been very considerable, and had gone a long way towards bringing about the present state of things in the islands, but that power was not equal on the mainland. There had, however, been a gradual process of emancipation going on there. In the first place, the sale and purchase of slaves was not allowed, and had not been allowed for many years on the mainland strip ; then all children born of slave parents since 1890 had been born free ; then there were removals from the mainland strip, and the employment of these slaves in the free quarters had been very considerable, and the greater part were emancipated.

Mr. DUCKWORTH said when they returned they went back to slavery.*

Mr. BRODRICK said he had never heard of a case. Then no inheritance could take place in slaves except by direct succession. The slaves of any man who died without direct or lineal heirs were all freed. The consequence was that progress was gradually being made towards complete emancipation. It was their desire that that process should be accelerated, but in the meantime it must not be supposed for a moment that any injustice was going on. Those who were still slaves on the mainland strip were equal to their masters before the law and before the Courts. So in India, every man who had been a slave was not declared by law to be free, but it was declared by law that every man who was a slave was able to come before the law, equally with his master, and as against his master. That was the case on the mainland of East Africa. The consequence was that cruelty, oppression, violence, mal-treatment, had been, as far as they could judge, stopped. If it had not been so, they could count on it that the missionary and other bodies would have informed them of cases which required looking into. They had on many previous occasions put forward these views, and he could only say that he did not believe Sir Arthur Hardinge deserved the strictures passed upon him. When the time came to look back upon his administration as a thing of the past it would be remembered that it was under his administration that the whole of Zanzibar and Pemba had become free, that emancipation was carried on at a rapid rate along the East Coast of Africa, and that, while there were frequent debates in that House, not one single case of violence or oppression of slaves by their masters on the mainland could be alleged. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling Burghs) thought the right hon. gentleman was not well advised when he commented in a somewhat sarcastic way upon the frequent debates on that subject. That House would not represent the general feeling of the great body of the British public if on every occasion when that vote came up a discussion was not raised. (Hear, hear.) The same old arguments were in force now that were in force four or five years ago, and what they complained of was that those arguments had had so little effect on the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues, and their representatives in East Africa. (Hear, hear.) The country had had remarkable patience in this matter. He did not know that that patience had always been displayed in the same degree as now, for he remembered that under the late Government a furious onslaught was made on that Government for their negligence in not dealing with this matter, in a much more summary way than had since been shown, by the present Secretary for the Colonies. He thought the right hon. gentleman therefore had no reason to complain of the present temperate discussion. The right hon. gentleman had said that there could be no abrupt transition, and that the transition must be gradual. Nobody had asked, he understood, for an abrupt transition, but what was meant by a gradual transition? The right hon. gentleman had spoken of the automatic effect on slavery of the fact that all children born of slaves since 1890 were free. They were, of course, increasing, and he supposed there was a certain automatic process in the introduction to the world of children in those regions (laughter); at the same time, that was very small comfort to those born before 1890. It was not necessary to bring forward cases of excessive cruelty; what the British public and British sentiment objected to was the thing itself, the *status* of slavery, whether the slaves were well or ill-treated. Undoubtedly many of them were well treated, just as in the southern States of

* That this is so in regard to porters, was admitted by Mr. Brodrick himself in June, 1899, see *Reporter*, June-July, 1899, pp. 124, 125—ED., *Reporter*.

America there were thousands of slaves who were exceedingly well treated; and they showed no desire in this case to take advantage of the freedom offered. He remembered a story told by a traveller who met a wealthy negro found in a state of slavery. The traveller said: "Why don't you, who are so wealthy, purchase your freedom?" The reply was "No, Sir, nigger property is very bad property." He would not invest money in himself. That might be the case in Zanzibar and elsewhere, but it did not touch the fringe of the question. The Government must recognize the strong and hereditary sentiment in this country in favour of the abolition of slavery—the proud idea that wherever the Queen's authority existed there could not be such a thing as a man being the chattel of another. The right hon. gentleman had not shown the Committee that there had been any active effort on the part of the Government to hurry the process to the utmost extent in which it could be hurried. Every one knew that Sir A. Hardinge was one of the most efficient servants possessed by the country, and he had not a word to say against him; but every one in a position such as his was naturally largely influenced by the *genius loci*; he saw the difficulties, but he was not so alive to the profound sentiment of this country. The right hon. gentleman said that the Government had every desire to accelerate this process. Let them show some evidence of this desire and some result of it. Let Sir A. Hardinge see that the country was really in earnest in this matter, that it was not a mere pious opinion, a mere decayed tradition that there should be no slavery under the Queen.

Captain BETHELL (York, E.R., Holderness) asked for some explanation as to the action of magistrates who were British subjects on the ten-mile strip of mainland in regard to questions of slavery put before them, and what were their powers of adjudication in the matter of slavery.

Mr. BRODRICK said last year he explained that instructions had been issued providing that no British official should administer the law in any case involving the sending back of a slave to slavery. That rule had been strictly applied. Any case which came before one of the Sultan's Judges was governed by the undertaking that the religious law should be observed.

Captain BETHELL: They do adjudicate in those other cases dealing with slaves?

Mr. BRODRICK: Yes, but not in any case which involves the sending of a slave back to a slaveowner.

The Committee then divided and there voted:—

For the reduction	...	...	...	...	39
Against ...	...	...	...	...	94
Majority against	...	...	...	...	— 55

On the vote to complete the sum of £467,186 in aid of the expenses of the British Protectorate in Uganda and in Central and East Africa,

Sir C. DILKE asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the Uganda report was likely to be in their hands.

Mr. BRODRICK replied that Sir Harry Johnston had been unfortunately laid up with an attack of fever from which he was only just recovering, and this had delayed the writing of the report. He doubted whether it would be ready in time for a discussion this Session.

The vote was agreed to.

June 18th.

MOROCCO.

Mr. HAZELL (Leicester) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the present condition of affairs in Morocco, which it was alleged was such that the leading and intelligent classes of Morocco would welcome some form of European authority that would secure justice to the inhabitants; and whether the time had come when Her Majesty's Government, as representing the country possessing the largest trade interest in Morocco, would consider the advisability of calling a conference of the European Powers with a view to the establishment of some concerted European influence over the Moorish Government in order that the present form of government which prevailed, under which open slave markets flourish, might be brought more in conformity with the civilization of the times.

Mr. BRODRICK (Surrey, Guildford): No information has been received which would lead to the belief that European authority would be welcomed in Morocco. The answer to the second paragraph is in the negative. The orders to the governors of coast towns to prevent the public sale of slaves were renewed in 1898 at the request of her Majesty's Minister, who will make representations to the Moorish Government if it should at any time come to his knowledge that those orders are being neglected.

June 26th.

AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Aberdeenshire, E.) asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether an office of Superintendent of African Protectorates had recently been created at the Foreign Office, what were the emoluments and duties attached to the Office, and what were the Protectorates referred to?

Mr. BRODRICK: Yes. The appointment alluded to has been made. The emoluments are similar to those assigned to the third assistant Under-Secretary of State—£1,000, rising at the end of five years to £1,200. The duties attached to the post are the general superintendence, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of State, of the correspondence relating to the administration and finance of the Protectorates administered by the Foreign Office—viz., Somaliland, East Africa, Uganda, and British Central Africa, as well as Zanzibar, so far as the administration of the latter is under the control of the Imperial Government.

July 12th.

ZANZIBAR.

Mr. JOSEPH A. PEASE asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether a warship is now stationed at Zanzibar; if not, what steps have been taken to carry out the intention of the Government in regard to this matter.

Mr. A. CHAMBERLAIN (Worcestershire, E.) said the third-class cruiser "Barrosa" was sent to Zanzibar in May last with orders to remain during the monsoon months, which last from May to the end of September. There is no intention of removing her at present.

International Anti-Slavery Congress.

It has already been noted, in our first number for this year, that the Society is to be represented at the above Congress which is to be held in Paris on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August. The delegates named by the Committee to attend the meetings are the President, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. G. Alexander, Mr. E. W. Brooks, and the Secretary. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Allen were present in a similar capacity at the last Anti-Slavery Congress held in Paris in September, 1890, under the auspices of Cardinal Lavigerie. Mr. Brooks attends in a double capacity, as he has also been appointed to represent the Anti-Slavery Committee of the Society of Friends. The following gentlemen have kindly written papers for presentation to the Congress on behalf of the Society:—

Sir JOHN SCOTT (member of Committee) on Slavery in Egypt.

Mr. THEODORE BURTT (of the Friends' Mission in Pemba, a Corresponding Member) on Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Rev. W. G. HOWE (of the United Methodist Free Churches, a Corresponding Member) on Slavery in the British East Africa Protectorate.

Mr. HENRY GURNEY (member of Committee) on the Slave Trade in Morocco.

These papers, together with the Society's pamphlet *Sixty years against Slavery*, have been sent in to the Secretary of the Congress, and it is hoped that we may be able to publish one or two of them in the pages of a future issue.

The Native Question in South Africa.

The question of the interests and treatment of the black races in South Africa, which must form a very important part of any settlement to be made for the future of that country at the close of the present war, has been carefully considered by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

It has felt on the one hand—knowing the treatment of the native races in South Africa by white men, whether Boers or Uitlanders or British colonists, to have too often been deplorable—that it might well be the duty of the Society to urge upon the British Government the necessity of providing against the recognition of any form of slavery, whether disguised as “apprenticeship,” or as some other system of forced labour.

On the other hand, South Africa has for many years been understood to be the sphere of the Aborigines Protection Society, which has devoted earnest attention to native interests there, and the many thorny questions connected with labour. As our readers probably know, that Society has lately submitted to Mr. Chamberlain a definite scheme or charter for the

welfare of the native races in South Africa, and an influential meeting of those interested in the question was held on the 3rd of July. The Anti-Slavery Society, for the reason named, is not in a position to enter into the details of the native question, as the former Society is so well qualified to do; but after taking counsel with that Society, with whose efforts it has all sympathy, and with the newly formed Native Races Committee, it has been resolved that any appeal which the Anti-Slavery Society may consider it right to make in favour of a policy of steadfast opposition to slavery and forced labour under any guise in South Africa, would best be made at the close of the war. It has accordingly intimated its readiness to co-operate with the Aborigines Protection Society in any deputation or other appeal to the Government which may hereafter be arranged on these general lines. The Society has also endeavoured to obtain the views of some of those best qualified to speak on the South African native question, which it is needless to say is a very complicated one, and is made more difficult by the party considerations which inevitably colour all matters connected with South Africa at the present time, with which this Society can have nothing to do.

Morocco.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TWAT.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* in an article on the military operations in the Twat district, says that they may be considered as being ended. "The pacification is complete," continues the above journal. "The object in view, which was the junction of Algeria with the province of Senegal, and the establishment of a more rational frontier on the Morocco side, has been fully attained. It is deserving of especial notice that the occupation of Twat, besides securing easy communication between our possessions in Northern and Western Africa through fertile regions—Tidikelt alone having fifteen hundred thousand square feet of palm trees—will have as a further result the stoppage of the slave trade, which was carried on on a large scale in those regions. From this point of view the occupation of Twat is a humanitarian measure, which will no doubt meet with the approval of all civilised powers, and particularly with that of the English, who have just been holding meetings in London for the protection of animals in Africa, and who, by that same token, cannot be indifferent to the fate of the Blacks."—*Al Moghreb Al Aksa*, June 16th.

We believe that the above statement as to the beneficial effect of the French occupation of this district to the south-east of Morocco has been made in more than one Paris newspaper. We know that the export of slaves from Timbuctoo has been greatly checked of late years owing to French influence to the south of the Sahara, and it is stated that since the French have been at Igli, the last remains of the trade are being extinguished.

The presence of French troops in the district of Twat or Tuat, which is under the nominal control of the Sultan of Morocco, has meanwhile caused no little apprehension in this country. Such apprehension however, if we may believe two recent writers on the subject who are well qualified to speak about Morocco, is entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Ion Perdicaris, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for July, and Mr. Walter B. Harris in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the same month, seem agreed that the French occupation of these oases is quite natural and by no means unsatisfactory. Mr. Perdicaris considers that those writers in the English press who have lately propounded schemes for the neutralization of Morocco, or for a joint European guarantee of its integrity, do not realize the true position from the native point of view.

"Even as it is Europe, by its official recognition, too often makes itself largely responsible for the horrors and evils of Moorish administration."

He considers that France is already in a position which will sooner or later make her the dominant power as regards the interior, and that her withdrawal, even if it were likely, would probably be disastrous to European interests and security.

Mr. Harris, writing from Tangier on "The Morocco Scare," thinks that the oft-repeated cries of "Wolf" have been exaggerated, and that Morocco is not going to collapse. He is emphatic as to the benefits of French rule:—

"The integrity of Morocco has not been threatened; France has only occupied what ought by every possible right to have been hers years ago; and until the integrity of the country is in danger, it would be more fitting to keep silence To those who have studied the question and know the features of the country occupied, and the nature of the population, the presence of the French in Tuat is eminently satisfactory."

Mr. Harris considers the argument that Igli is only a step towards the conquest of Morocco to be absurd.

There is a strong impression amongst the natives that things are improving in the country; but Mr. Harris does not believe these reports.

"The state of affairs is hopeless—the doctors abandoned hope long ago; but the patient doesn't die."

"The present condition of Morocco, on the whole, is as satisfactory—or as unsatisfactory—as ever, and likely to remain so for a considerable time to come."

Mr. Perdicaris contemplates the possible collapse of Morocco as an independent Power with equanimity:—

"The disappearance of the Moor as a ruling element, with his flowing garments and manly bearing, may be matter for the unfeigned regret of the traveller and the artist, though the humanitarian, shocked by the cruel indifference of the native to the suffering of man or beast, will welcome the overthrow of a rule beneath whose heartless rigour incalculable numbers have perished in untold

misery ; whilst the economist should also rejoice that new spheres of wide extent are opened up to the productive energy and organizing faculty of the European, even if that European be not one of his own nationality."

It will be seen in our Parliamentary column that a question was recently asked in the House of Commons as to the present condition of Morocco, but it failed to elicit any information or declaration from the Government.

THE STATE OF THE PRISONS.

Complaints have been made through our columns at different times respecting the unsatisfactory condition of the unfortunate inmates of the Mogador prisons. Sometimes, it was argued, the poor men were insufficiently fed ; filthiness, dampness, and want of ventilation was the cause of lamentations, but the usual cry at all times was against the overcrowded conditions of the dungeons. Disease and a high leath rate have been always the logical results.

The attention of the Sultān's Government having been drawn by the Foreign Ministers at the suggestion of Sir Arthur Nicolson to this shameful state of things throughout the Empire, a number of prisoners were removed to other quarters, and many prisons were whitewashed and cleaned. The question of food and water was also attended to and slightly improved at different places. But through the usual negligence of native officials, the prisons are again in their primitive state, if not worse.

We are now informed from Mogador that on the 6th inst. the Consular Corps of that City were about to take action regarding the overcrowded condition of the prisons there, and that a collective note was to be addressed to the Foreign Representatives at Tangier on this important subject.—*Al Moghreb Al Aksa, June 16th.*

LONDON YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The report of the Friends' Anti-Slavery Committee was read.

EDMUND WRIGHT BROOKS said that Richard Easton, who recently died in Pemba, was amongst them only last year, a picture of health. He was a man of great bodily vigour, but that seemed no safeguard against the effects of the climate of Pemba. None of our friends seemed able to withstand the climate with safety for more than two years. Fanny Easton, who suffered severely from fever prior to her husband's death, had returned to the island, but her health broke down again. She had now been invited to a higher location on the Uganda Railway, and if she found residence for a period there restored her health, she would return to Pemba again. The report referred to the obstacles in the way of the working of emancipation. The local Government Commissioner set up the regulation that no further petitions would be

granted unless the applicant could produce someone to guarantee his future maintenance, and in fact his future good behaviour. Evidently the result would have been to stop all future emancipation. Herbert Armitage and his friends took up the question with Commissioner Farler, but without effecting any alteration in the regulation. They sent the correspondence home, and, through the Anti-Slavery Society, sent it to the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office happily took our view of the question and sent out stringent regulations that the restriction was no longer to be regarded. Nevertheless, the work of emancipation went on very slowly, and the greater part of the slaves would never receive their freedom unless some great impulse to quicken it came from this country—practically from this Society. Were they to sit down and remain satisfied with the practical upholding by our Government of the condition of slavery in these islands? He was glad to say that the abominations of slavery had—largely through the establishment of our mission in Pemba—been removed. But were we to rest satisfied with that, while the status of slavery, though nominally abolished, was practically maintained? He thought that we had settled down into too great acquiescence in the existing condition of things during the past few years. Were we to put a less value on our testimony for personal freedom than in years gone by? We should feel that the burden was laid upon us individually. There was much that we could do, if only we were willing to do it. He hoped that we should do nothing to allow the standard to fall or trail it in the mire. The Anti-Slavery Committee was not supported to carry on the work in the way required. The staff of their mission in Pemba was always less than it appeared on paper owing to the climate. They had spent three or four hundred pounds each year more than they received, and, they wanted six or seven hundred a year more to do what needed to be done.

HENRY S. NEWMAN concurred with E. W. Brooks. The Society of Friends had a great responsibility in regard to the native races of Africa; and he knew no way in which we could touch it more effectively than through the East Africa Protectorates. They presented an opportunity which Christian England, and especially this Society, had no right to neglect. We claimed of our Government that the transition period between slavery and freedom should now cease, and should be terminated along the line of a time limit being fixed beyond which no compensation should be given, and that all Arab masters desiring compensation should apply for it previous to a given date. In Pemba only about 3,000 out of 30,000 slaves had been set free; and slavery on the mainland had not yet been dealt with. Until this labour problem was settled they could not expect prosperity in East Africa. On the Uganda Railway they had to export labour from India. One reason for this was that slavery still existed under our Government in East Africa. When slavery ceased and wages were paid, labour would begin to flow in. At the present time very few children were born to slaves under our rule. The people were so ground down by slavery that morality was at a very low ebb. The way to settle the existing labour difficulty was by staying the present decrease in the native population resulting from slavery. Family life was demoralised under our own Government as long as slavery continued, but would reassert itself when slavery ceased. The missionaries, in settling down among the people, introduced centres of home life. At the same time they assisted to develop the industrial life of the people. This re-establishment of home life was the wedge of Christian hope and purity which would ultimately redeem the continent of Africa. It was a good thing to begin on the islands, as Friends were doing in the settlement of a Christian village on Banani

teaching the people the Gospel, and teaching them the dignity of labour and the joy of home life. Christ came to reconstruct and regenerate the present life. His people in their missionary effort have to tread in the same track. The deliverance is no mere question of the payment of wages, but the native races of Africa have to be raised up out of the degradation of centuries, and in all these respects Christ is Himself the great Emancipator.

The CLERK thought that no apology was needed for the work of our Friends in Pemba ; it had been abundantly blessed. Before they went there, there was no missionary on the island, and it was felt that someone was needed to stand between the coloured people and the courts in the island. They had assisted them and put them right with the court in many ways, and were now being recognised as the friends of the coloured people on the island. They had also been assisting the material wants of the people for some years—helping them when they came with their loathsome sores and making them strong men again, teaching the children, and helping the people in their industrial and their home life. It must necessarily be a slow work to lift them up from the condition into which they had fallen. No doubt the work done looked small compared with what ought to be done. We had not received that sympathy from the British officials which we had a right to expect ; they preferred the old order of things. All the traditions of the country were against freedom and in favour of slavery, and it was as much ingrained in the nature of the slaves themselves as of their masters. He trusted that Friends would give their full sympathy to the work in these islands, and that it would not be crippled for want of funds. It was a great encouragement to them that when Richard Easton was struck down by fever, the first martyr of the Society in the island of Pemba, a young Friend, who seemed so largely suitable, should have volunteered to take his place.

ALFRED SAWER thought that the very consciousness of the slowness of the progress made should encourage every one of them to assist in what measure he might. He gave expression to his own thankfulness that so much had been done. He did not think that any of them could feel that the work done was small ; they saw one obstruction entirely removed.

J. HINGSTON FOX pointed out that one of the great difficulties was that the Government of Zanzibar was practically bankrupt, and any further liberation of slaves increased their difficulties.

H. S. NEWMAN said that when the native Swahilis found they had the opportunity of earning wages they would do half as much again in a day as they would do in slavery. The Arab masters themselves found it necessary to pay wages to the slaves on their own plantations during the clove harvest.

A FRIEND said that his cousin, Arnold Wigham, was getting slowly better and hoping to go back again to Pemba. If anything was to be done to get the Government to move in this matter of slavery we must keep pegging away. We must circulate information upon the subject, peg away at the Government, and peg away at our own members who were in Parliament. It was a very big matter, but he thought that we had got hold of the right end of the rope. If this could be done on a small scale it could also be done on a large scale ; it only wanted an example. He thought that the present condition of things was a disgrace to this country.—*The Friend*, 8th June.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

On the very day of our Annual Sermon, the House of Commons was discussing the Uganda Railway. It appears that a sum of two million pounds, over and above the three millions originally voted, is needed for its completion. The sum appears to be in a fair way to be granted, on the principle that having begun the enterprise we must go through with it. If the House realised what the railway has already done, and what the completed railway will undoubtedly accomplish, its assent could hardly fail to be of a much more cordial character. The portage system has been responsible for an incalculable waste of human life. The slave trade has existed largely in order to keep up the supply of porters, and will wither away when portage is replaced by the railway. Even apart from the slave trade, the portage system is a terrible evil. "The great disaster of the year," writes Archdeacon Walker, of Uganda, always cautious in his statements, "has been the large number of porters who have died on the new Government road to the coast; about 900 of the Waganda, and these mostly Christians, and 2,000 of the Wasoga died from starvation and dysentery."—*Church Missionary Gleaner*, June 1st.

[The Uganda Railway Act has received the Royal Assent.]

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Our Paris Correspondent writes :—The Native Races Protection Committee, headed by M. Paul Viollet, of the Institute, has addressed an appeal to the Colonial Minister in favour of the Malagasy. They entreat him to shorten the forced labour, to reduce the taxes, and to annul decrees which really establish slavery. They dwell on the "fearful mortality occasioned by forced labour on the roads," which, they say, threatens so to reduce the most robust population of the highlands as to debar the colonists from commercial and agricultural enterprises. They ask whether it is not better to go without roads than without a healthy population, and they denounce the increase of arbitrary acts. "The native," they say, "is arrested and imprisoned for months without trial, and this with all the less forbearance as the prisoner is always utilised as an economical labourer."—*The Times*, June 2nd.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

THE following extract is taken from a report by the representative of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society at Archibongville, a native town close to Old Calabar, the centre of government in Southern Nigeria. The report appears in the May issue of the *Primitive Methodist Missionary Record* :—

"'Slavery,' he writes, 'still exists in our midst. With all our talk of British freedom, many of our subjects are not free, for here, in a British Protectorate,

men and women are taken to market and sold just as if they were no better than palm oil, yams, plantains and bananas. A few of the slaves work for the Government. Their masters are promptly paid for their services, and in return are expected to pay and properly treat their slaves. Instead of doing so, some of them appropriate most of the money for their own personal use. The other day I saw a poor slave looking very dejected, and hearing him murmur I asked the cause. He said that, after working for a month, when he went to his master for his pay he was told he had no money, and for his wage he must take half a case of gin. The six bottles are supposed to be worth 6s., and out of this amount he had to buy his food and clothing for a month. The gin, which the writer says is worth 1s. a bottle, cost the British exporting merchant from 2½d. to 3d. Is it any wonder that the gin trade flourishes and increases to the ruin of the natives of West Africa?"

Obituary.

MR. ARTHUR ALBRIGHT.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Arthur Albright, which took place on July 3rd, in his 90th year. He was the senior member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, to which he was elected in 1870, only one member surviving who joined it so long ago as that year. We take the following notes of Mr. Albright's life from the notice which appeared in *The Friend* of July 13th.

"He was the second son of William and Rachel Albright, of Charlbury, Oxon, and was born there on March 12th, 1811. At the age of ten he went to a Friends' school at Rochester. At sixteen he was apprenticed to an uncle, a chemist, in Bristol, and finally settled in Birmingham as a manufacturing chemist with his brother-in-law, the late Edmund Sturge, in 1840. In 1855 this partnership was dissolved, and two years later another was entered into with his wife's brother-in-law, Mr. J. E. Wilson, which lasted the rest of his life.

"Business and home life, however, never entirely engrossed him, but the moral and material benefit of others was a constant thought, so that after the sorrows of the negro and the wrongs of slavery had been brought before public attention, it is no wonder that to aid the coloured race became a master idea. He was much in companionship with Joseph Sturge, and as his own sister, Lydia E. Sturge, was deeply interested in the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society, he worked with both, being one of the secretaries of the Birmingham Anti-Slavery Society when the American Civil War began in 1861.

"He followed the events of this war with the keenness of a mind at all times able and alert, and with the deep feeling of an anti-slavery partisan. The sufferings of the negroes left unprotected and uncared for by the march of armies, and their childish ignorance, roused him to help, and to beg others to help. He spared no pains, but toiled unceasingly to get assistance from Friends and others; and, aided by a band of workers, £140,000 in money or goods was sent across

the Atlantic. This effort brought him into contact with many prominent people, for he had no hesitation in such a cause ; and high and low alike were entreated to assist. The energy with which, as he used to say, he not only turned every stone, but sometimes turned them twice, made someone speak of him as 'that steam engine' Arthur Albright.

"The Kansas refugees, a mission in Ashanti, the cause of the slaves in Egypt, the natives of Uganda, the coloured people in the West Indies, all in turn claimed his interest ; and when his strength had somewhat declined he would allow himself no quarter in endeavours to get slavery really abolished in Zanzibar. To this end he was one of the first to support the Friends' Pemba Mission, carefully following the course of this effort to the last. In the Freedmen's Aid Work, he travelled through a large part of the United Kingdom, holding meetings with the kind assistance of Friends, who were generally responsive. He often had with him some American delegate, such as William Foster Mitchell or Levi Coffin, called President of the 'Underground Railroad,' from the number of slaves he had assisted to make their escape from the slave States.

"The desire to help others, and to alleviate suffering, was not only shown in great causes, or for distant people, but to most with whom he came in contact. Little things were not too little to be done, and done in a simple, loving spirit. He gave every one of his best. He had no thought of making a personal impression, and was therefore under no concern to change his attitude in order to meet changing circumstances. He was as direct and simple as a child, and lived his own natural life in face of the world ; and it was probably this lack of self-consciousness which attracted people so strongly to him. His outlook was singularly impersonal. It was not the world as it affected him, but as it *was*, which was the interest. He expected others to do a great deal for the objects he was interested in, but then he was ready to do on the same scale himself. Of money he gave freely, but he often enhanced its value by what he gave with it.

"Thus, in one way or other, his mind was constantly occupied with interests outside himself ; and to those who knew him best, his long life bore witness to the truth of the words, 'He that loveth his brother abideth in the light.'"

The following resolution was passed by the Committee at its meeting on the 6th inst., the day of Mr. Albright's funeral :—

"That this Committee hears with deep regret of the death of its senior and highly venerated member, Mr. Arthur Albright, who has been closely associated with the Society for thirty years. The Committee has much reason to recall with gratitude the earnest interest which Mr. Albright has always taken in the Society's efforts on behalf of the enslaved, and his practical sympathy with its work. By his own constant liberality in contributing largely to the Society's funds, as well as by taking pains to interest others in it and obtaining gifts from them in its support, Mr. Albright rendered rare and signal service to the anti-slavery cause. The Committee

begs to assure Mr. William A. Albright and the other members of Mr. Albright's family of its sympathy with them in the loss which they have sustained."

AN ANTI-SLAVERY REMINISCENCE OF ARTHUR ALBRIGHT.

The above sketch of the life and work of ARTHUR ALBRIGHT, abridged from *The Friend*, scarcely does full justice to the active interest taken by our late venerated friend in the work of the Anti-Slavery Society during the latter years of his life. Indeed, so silent and unobtrusive was the help so frequently given that probably only some of his own family and the present writer were ever fully aware of it. Mr. ALBRIGHT joined the Committee in 1870, but as his indefatigable brother-in-law, the late EDMUND STURGE, was for many years the mainspring of the Society's action, first as Honorary Secretary, and then as Chairman, there was the less need of Mr. ALBRIGHT's personal attendance at the meetings.

In 1893 EDMUND STURGE died, and at his funeral at Charlbury in July of that year, I suggested to Mr. Albright that he should accept the position in the Anti-Slavery Society so long and ably filled by his brother-in-law. Though from various reasons he did not see his way to occupy a position requiring so much personal attention, he readily promised to give his advice and his pecuniary assistance at what then seemed to be a crisis in the Society's existence. A donation of £250 in memory of JOSEPH STURGE and his undying work, was only the prelude to a series of handsome remittances from himself and family, and from many of his personal friends, which freed the Society from its prospect of a not distant dissolution. Nor was this the only method he adopted of supporting the officials in their often anxious labours. At his own beautiful residence in Edgbaston—at the Society's offices—at hotels—at railway stations—in London—once during a ride of many miles on a Highland railway—during a sitting to Mr. Bigland, when he painted the portrait of which a print appeared in *The Friend* of 13th July—and on other occasions too numerous to mention—have I had the privilege of meeting our late honoured friend, and receiving from him salutary advice on the various topics connected with our work. During these years his correspondence with me, as Secretary of the Society, was very voluminous, and full of interest. There are now only three members of Committee remaining, who preceded me in taking office in 1879, and of these two are incapacitated by great age from attending the Society's meetings. The old order changeth, but fortunately the great work goes on under strong and able guidance, and now, perhaps as much as at any time in recent years, is it necessary to bring to the notice of an Anti-Slavery public the astonishing fact that slavery still exists in British Protectorates!

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

MR. C. H. CRAUFURD.

The name of this gentleman, who was lately Her Majesty's Consul and Sub-Commissioner at Mombasa for the East Africa Protectorate, has often appeared in these pages. Mr. Craufurd, who was appointed Vice-Consul in 1896, and was more than once Acting Commissioner and Consul-General in the Protectorate, died at Twickenham on May 30th last at the age of 42.

Dr. G. E. MORRISON.

This remarkable man, whose active career as *Times* Correspondent at Peking has in all human probability been ruthlessly cut short by a cruel death, deserves a slight record in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

From the interesting obituary notice in *The Times* of 17th July we extract the following account of Dr. MORRISON's practical manner of informing himself about the Kanaka trade to Queensland, against which the Anti-Slavery Society has so long striven—and not entirely without success :—

“Appetite for adventure grows with what it feeds on. Naturally enough then, when young Morrison went down from the University at the end of his second year—he tried for honours, but failed to secure even a “pass”—a roving life claimed him. He began with an enterprise that was half philanthropic. In 1882 the Kanaka labour question was beginning to attract attention. Morrison's object in shipping as an ordinary seaman for a voyage from Port Mackay to the South Sea Islands, was to study the traffic in South Sea Islanders, who were wanted as labourers on Queensland sugar plantations. He found that the evils of the traffic were great. His articles on the subject in the *Melbourne Age* subjected him to the most violent attacks, but his exposure had its effect on the authorities. For a time the traffic was suspended altogether. Then it was permitted again, but this time under regulations which enforced humanity and could not so easily be evaded.”

Review.

JOURNALS AND PAPERS OF CHAUNCY MAPLES, D.D., F.R.G.S., LATE BISHOP OF LIKOMA.

Edited by ELLEN MAPLES.*

THIS volume contains many interesting extracts from the papers of this devoted missionary, whose life was published previously. Bishop Maples, who belonged to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and worked for many years on Lake Nyasa, was a firm friend of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and took part in its great Jubilee Meeting in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester in 1884. His

*London : Longmans, Green and Co

journals are of interest from many points of view ; from the exploration of little known portions of German and Portuguese East Africa which he accomplished, from his descriptions of African scenery, from his shrewd remarks on negro character, of which he was a keen student, and from the opinions which he formed on the nature and methods of missionary work among degraded peoples. Living, as the Bishop did, in the heart of Central Africa, his journals contain many references to slave trading. Slavery, he tells us, does not present itself to the African conscience as morally wrong, any more than polygamy.

The Bishop emphasized the importance of obtaining an approximately true idea of the negro character, if missionary work is to succeed among Africans.

The European is eminently a strange and even an uncanny being to the native, "somewhat other than human, and certainly not possessing passions and feelings like their own."

Consequently the Bishop urges the need for the European missionary, in order to win Africans, to "assimilate himself to them." The missionary must be sincere and thorough, never making a pretence of loving any from whom he really shrinks, and, above all, doing and saying nothing to encourage the idea that white races are necessarily superior to black ones. They are materialists, careless, indifferent, happy, but always practical.

We often hear it said that natives are mere children and must be treated as such. Here is Bishop Maples' opinion of the latter dictum :—

"Many missionaries have a way of treating grown men as though they were children. None are quicker than the natives to discern this, and none more ready to resent it inwardly, though they always cleverly disguise this feeling. He who begins his work by patronising the natives may gain a kind of attachment to himself from them, but never their affection. No doubt adult Africans are often childish in some important respects, but they are men and they know it, and a missionary never gains real influence over them if he persists in treating them as babes."

But the chapter in this book which especially attracts our attention is that containing a spirited and earnest sermon delivered by the Bishop immediately after the Jubilee Meeting of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in the City of London in 1884. Although it was given sixteen years ago, the disinterested evidence of this experienced missionary Bishop to the need for and the value of anti-slavery effort in Africa is in no respect out of date, and no apology is, we think, necessary for giving several extracts from the address.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON ON BEHALF OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"With the word 'Anti-Slavery,' my brethen, I come to plead a great cause to-night. Many of you, I doubt not, will have read in the newspapers yesterday some account of the great Anti-Slavery meeting held in London on Friday last, but I fancy those meagre reports will have conveyed but a very inadequate idea of what is already pronounced to have been a meeting surpassing in general interest any that have been

held in connection with the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY during the past forty years, while it is even stated that the assembly itself was one of the largest of the kind on record, not even excepting those of a date prior to the abolition of slavery in the British dominions. . . . It was a grand and an imposing occasion. It was an encouraging, an elevating spectacle. The heir-apparent to the throne, supported by the highest dignitary of our Church, as well as that of the Roman communion in England, leading statesmen of both Houses of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, the direct descendants of the first men who led this mighty crusade, the Wilberforces, Buxtons, and Forsters of fifty years ago, all turned aside from their daily toil in the service of the great nation they represent, and for upwards of two hours and a-half harangued that vast assemblage in Guildhall, to induce them to make further sacrifices and expend fresh energy in a cause which for pure disinterestedness has not its equal—a cause which is itself an open avowal that all who support it are actuated by one desire only, the desire to follow in very deed and truth, and carry out into glorious self-sacrificing action the principles of the one Master. . . . Right well was it said by one of the speakers, 'the cause is not only noble in itself but ennobles those who support it.' Yes, for it makes a large and splendid appeal to our common Christianity. It is no party question, either of Church, or of State, either of this communion or that. Politicians, Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Dissenters, for once found themselves absolutely united to give their assistance and support to a Society which seeks to follow up and complete that great act which, just fifty years ago, was brought about by the indefatigable exertions of Sharp, and Wilberforce, and Clarkson—I mean the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire, when £20,000 of the public money was cheerfully expended in order to crown with success one of the greatest moral conquests which England has ever achieved. . . .

Eighteen centuries ago, the then known world could not so much as conceive of society as being possible without the institution of slavery, which now, after Christianity has been leavening the world for eighteen centuries, civilised society has actually stamped out within her own dominions, and now seeks in the name of the Christian religion to stamp out where it still lingers in Mohammedan and savage countries. . . . Truly, the noble work of emancipation has ennobled its promoters; and the speakers on Friday one after another plainly declared that as Christians we must never be contented with what we have done while there still remains ought to do. . . . It would be impossible, I think, to exaggerate by describing it the high pitch of Christian enthusiasm reached by the speakers on this memorable occasion. . . . Our position had given us great opportunities; we were to see that they were not neglected. England's mission was not to magnify herself, and speak of the greatness she had achieved; it was to look to the happiness and advancement of the world.

"I myself have no personal or official connection with the Anti-Slavery Society. Indeed, I believe most of its officials and its keenest supporters are not Churchmen, but belong to the Society of Friends. How largely the whole action of the Society is due to their liberal support, you may judge when I tell you—though with feelings of shame—that the list of annual subscribers to the Society does not reach 200 names. . . . I have no time to tell you how much is needed before slavery can be stamped out, though the greater part of eight years spent in the interior of Africa has indeed furnished me with sufficient evidence. I have never taken a journey in Africa exceeding 50 miles without meeting slaves on their way down to the coast. I have seen vast tracts of country utterly laid waste by wars entered upon for the capture of slaves. I have had under my charge many scores of native Africans, who formerly had been slaves, and who, released by the consular authorities of the East Coast, became Christians and established themselves at our mission stations. Of these, I have had the pain to see many carried off again by force into slavery, and not a few perishing because they tried to resist their captors. I have been a witness of the utter disregard of human life that is the characteristic feature of the East African slave dealer. I have, in a word, had constantly before my eyes the signs of the utter hopelessness, and helplessness, and misery, and degradation of races bowed down by the curse of slavery and the slave trade. It is the thought of these things that induced me to ask permission to bespeak your support for the Anti-Slavery Society to-night."